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Memoir on the Iſland of Antillia, and the Diſcovery of America.

By CITIZEN BUACHE, of the National Inſtitute.

HITHERTO it has been ſuppoſed that the diſcovery of America was due to Chriſtopher Columbus: it was one of thoſe points of hiſtory on which all authors were agreed and as one which might be conſidered the moſt certain. However, doubts have lately been raiſed upon this ſubject—doubts which to many learned men have appeared to have ſome foundation—doubts which they have judged at leaſt worthy their attention. Among the papers which remain in the library of St. Marc, at Venice, is a chart of Andre Bianchi, made in 1436, in which there is deſcribed a large iſland, called Antillia, ſituated in the weſt of the Azore iſlands, which proves, ſay they, that America was known before the diſcovery of it by Chriſtopher Columbus. It is added, that the learned Morelli, librarian of St. Marc, intends to publiſh this chart. This intention has induced Citizen Buache again to examine the chart of Bianchi, which was known ſince 1733, by the edition and commentaries on it given by Formaleone, in the appendix of his work intitled, "Saggio ſulla Nautica antica de Veneziana."

The firſt idea which preſents itſelf at the ſight of this chart, where in fact we find the large iſland named Antillia placed in the weſt of the Azores, and the beginning of another iſland, ſituated to the north of Antillia, and called Yſola de la Man Satanaxio, is, that theſe two iſlands are parts of America, or ſome of the iſlands at preſent known under the name of the Antilles, ſince there exiſts no other land in the whole ſpace compriſed between the Azores and America. The chart of Bianchi having been made in 1436, it appears then natural to

conclude, that America, or ſome parts of it, were known before the voyages of Chriſtopher Columbus. It is alſo the opinion which has been adopted by Formaleone; but this opinion cannot be ſupported after a ſerious examination of the chart of Bianchi, and compared with other monuments equally authentic which he has thought it neceſſary to conſult.

There exiſts a letter* of the learned Paolo Toſcanelli, author of the Gnomon de Sainte Marie de Florence, dated June 25, 1474, in which mention is made of the iſland of Antillia. This letter was firſt addreſſed to Ferdinand Martinez, canon of Liſbon, who had conſulted Toſcanelli, on the part of the king of Portugal, as to the poſſibility of finding the Indies. It was afterwards ſent to Chriſtopher Columbus, in anſwer to a letter that he had written to Toſcanelli, relative to the voyage he propoſed to undertake. The letter of Toſcanelli refers only to what appeared to him to be the ſhorteſt courſe to the Indies, and thoſe parts of the Indies which he thought the richeſt and the moſt worthy of being explored. The ſhorteſt courſe, in his opinion, was, on leaving Liſbon, to go directly to the weſt, acroſs the Atlantic ocean, and to proceed in the ſame direction, or on the parallel of Liſbon, nearly a third of the circumference of that parallel; at that diſtance they would find, ſaid he, the city of Guiſay, or Quinſey, the capital of China, in the time of Marc Paul; they would alſo find the iſland of Cipango (now Japan) extremely fertile in gold, pearl, and precious ſtones; it was in this courſe he placed the iſland of Antillia, when he ſaid, "And of the iſland of Antillia, which you know, and which you call Sette-Cita, to the famous iſland of Cipango, there are ten ſpaces, which make 2500 miles, or 225 leagues." It reſults from this paſſage, that at the epoch of 1474, the iſland of Antillia was known at leaſt to the King of Portugal, for whom the letter of Toſcanelli was written, and that it paſſed for one of the richeſt countries in the world. It further reſults, that in the opinion of Toſcanelli, it was ſituated in the eaſtern parts of the Indies, which were then the countries of the moſt precious and wonderful productions. It is probable, that it was from the idea of Toſcanelli that Chriſtopher Columbus gave the name of Antillias to thoſe iſlands of America which he found in his firſt voyage, and which he ſuppoſed to be the eaſtern part of the Indies. It was from the charts of his time that Toſcanelli made his calculations reſpecting the courſe he pointed out; and the Antillia of the chart of Bianchi can be

* This letter may be found in a work of the Jeſuit Ximenes, entitled, "Del Vecchio e nuovo Gnomone Florentino," and in a letter from M. M. Baros, to the author of the Journal des Savans, January, 1758.

be no other than the Antillia mentioned in the letter of Toſcanelli; it therefore can repreſent no part of America.

To diſſipate entirely the doubts founded on this chart of Bianchi, it would have been ſatisfactory to have diſcovered in the ancient continent the names of Antillia and De la Man Satanaxio, which this chart preſents. Citizen Buache has made every poſſible reſearch on this ſubject; he firſt examined, after the opinion of Toſcanelli, at the iſlands of the Archipelago, of the Indies, but without ſucceſs; conſidering then that the iſlands of Antillia were known to the Portugueſe, according to Toſcanelli, which could not be ſaid of the Indian iſlands at that epoch; conſidering alſo that the King of Portugal had paid no attention to the information of Toſcanelli, or to the propoſition of Chriſtopher Columbus, and ſeveral authors had confounded the iſland of Antillia with that of the famous San Borandon, or Brandon, which was ſuppoſed to be near the Canaires; Citizen Buache directed his attention to the weſtern coaſts of Africa, which the Portugueſe were then occupied in diſcovering. After a variety of information furniſhed him by the itinerary mundi of Periſtol, from a manuſcript chart of the national library of 1346, and another of the library of the Duke of Parma, 1367, he thought he had aſcertained that the names of Antillia and De la Man Satanaxio, were the reſult of the firſt acquaintance the Europeans had with the rich countries of the interior of Africa, or of the country of the blacks, which the Arabs named Sudan; the name Sudan appeared to him to have ſome reference to that of Satanaxio, the name of Sette-Cita, which the Portugueſe gave to Antillia, according to Toſcanelli, and which they tranſlated by Septem. Civitates, the ſeven cities, appeared to him to be the Regio Septem. Montium, which the chart of Sanut, in the Geſta Dei, per Francos, places on the weſtern ſide of Africa, at the extremity of an iſland, and near the country of Gaudolia. With regard to the name of Antillia, he conſiders it analagous to the name of Cautin, which Periſtol points out between Cape Bojodor and Cape Blanc, where there is a coaſt called the Seven Mountains; and to the name of Anſi! or Angel, otherwiſe called the Seven Hills, on the coaſt of Senegal; and to the name of Andi, a port adjacent to the hills of Angel, from which they have made Portandic. It is to be remarked, that it is on the coaſt ſituated between the Canaries and Senegal, that they began to carry on the commerce of gold before the diſcovery of the coaſt of Guinea.

If theſe obſervations do not amount to proofs, they are at leaſt ſatisfactory indicia in favour of the opinion Citizen Buache has adopted, namely that the iſland of Antillia was not America. "A thick veil (ſays he,) ſtill covers the geography of all Africa; the names of the different points of that coaſt, which is alone known, are for the moſt part new names, which

have been given them by the Portugueſe, and it is difficult to aſcertain the objects which are pointed out by the natives of the country.

Account of the Manner of raiſing Water from the Nile.

THE machine by which the water of the Nile is raiſed during its declenſion is called *nahurah*. It is a wheel which raiſes pots or mugs of water that are alſo emptied by its revolution into troughs, by which it is paſſed into the furrows that interſect the lands. They are in general uſe over all Egypt; and are uſually placed under a tree for the convenience of a ſhade for him who governs the cattle employed. In ſome caſes, the driver, inſtead of following the cattle, is ſeated on a ſort of ſtool attached to the bar, and is thus turned about with the machine. Both horſes and oxen are indifferently employed. In this happy climate, the tranquil farmer calculates his firſt harveſt by the height of the inundation, and his ſecond and third by the number of acres which the cattle he poſſeſſes can irrigate.

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Four circumferences, of about fifteen lines ſquarage each, form the circle: theſe are ſuſtained by ſmall pieces of wood of the ſame ſquarage, placed perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel, and diſtant from each other the length of a pot: they ſerve at once to ſuſtain the circle, and to ſupport the little boards which form the ſeparations of the pots. This aſſemblage is conſolidated by eight croſs-pieces, nailed on the plane of the wheel, and ſometimes bound together at the extremities, which are prolonged beyond the circumference of the wheel, with a cord, or little piece of wood: theſe croſs-pieces ſerve to unite the wheel with its axis: four pieces of wood, nailed obliquely on the croſs-pieces, and fixed into the wheel, increaſe its ſolidity.

This carpentry is covered with boards of the thickneſs of about four lines. It would appear that the Egyptians follow no method in cutting theſe boards, but employ the wood in ſuch a manner as to loſe nothing, without regard to form: they are nailed on the circle, and two rows of laths applied to each face, ſerve to faſten them ſtill more ſecurely.

The mouth of each pot has three ſquare inches of diameter: that which is intended to facilitate the entrance of the fluid is fifteen lines in width, and the thickneſs of the wheel in length.

If a calculation be made of the friction of this machine, it will be found that, an equilibrium ſuppoſed, the power is to the reſiſtance as the produce of the radius of the principal wheel by

by the radius of the horizontal wheel is to the produce of the radius of the dentated vertical wheel by the arm of the lever: the machine may therefore be put in motion with a moderate force, by ſufficiently augmenting the radius of the dentated vertical wheel and the arm of the lever, or one only of theſe dimenſions, or likewiſe by diminiſhing the radius of the horizontal wheel; but, in all theſe caſes, there will be loſt in time what is gained in force. The dimenſions of the machine ought to be determined by the conſideration of the force to which it is to be applied. It is probable that the Egyptians, by dint of experience, have arrived at the moſt convenient dimenſions, with regard to the ſtrength of the cattle they employ. Theſe are uſually two buffaloes or two oxen, harneſſed to the fork which forms the extremity of the lever. When the dimenſions of the machine are ſmall, as when the diameter of the great wheel is about twelve feet, a ſingle animal ſuffices; and this is ſometimes either a horſe or a camel: ſometimes, alſo, an aſs is employed to draw in the front, while a man or woman puſh the lever behind.

There are other methods of raiſing water, in which human labour alone is employed; in one of theſe, the water, being drawn up in pails formed of reeds, is emptied into a canal, which communicates with innumerable little furrows, and, after ſupplying theſe, diſcharged into a baſin whence, by a ſimilar operation, it is raiſed four feet higher, in order that it may flow ſtill further: this machine is wholly ſimilar to the ſwing-wells ſeen in the villages of Europe: the labour is performed to meaſure, the labourers either ſinging, or counting numbers, or reciting the praiſes of God, or the virtues of Mohammed: the proprietor ſits by, with his pipe, reckoning his harveſt by the inches of water: at the ſame water, the women come to to fill their buff-ſkin bottles, a taſk which forms their principal occupation; and the ablutions are performed, while the moſlem turns his face to Mecca, which contains the tomb of the prophet.

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THE Britiſh are, indubitably, the moſt intrepid nation in Europe. None braves death, or ſees its approach with ſo much coolneſs and indifference. The ſpirit of adventure which diſtinguiſhes them, their valour in action, their frequent ſuicides, and the firmneſs with which their very criminals undergo

not in fear of being ſeen by his ſuperior. The Engliſh troops want a centre of unity, a pattern of uniformity, and a chief, who will admit of no reforms or ameliorations but what are approved of, and common to all the army. The regiment of guards might be the pattern; but a privileged corps, better paid, and always in garriſon in London, ought to be ſuperior to ordinary regiments.

The Britiſh cavalry, from the beauty, the goodneſs and ſize of its horſes, and the excellence of their equipment, as well as from the boldneſs and qualifications of its riders, poſſeſſes an undoubted ſuperiority over all other troops of that deſcription. In a charge, it is more formidable than any other. A ſimple private, in the Engliſh cavalry, is as well armed, and his horſe as well caparifoned, as the officers and their horſes are in other ſervices.

The Britiſh artillery is ſuperior to all others in the choice of men; their canonneers are well taught, and yield to none in courage and dexterity.

Beſides the regular troops of whom we have already ſpoken, the Engliſh have many militia and volunteer regiments, which occaſionally have nobly offered to carry their ſervices out of the country.

The pay of Britiſh troops is higher than that of any other ſervice, even in proportion to the dearneſs of proviſions. Their mantenance and mien are magnificent and extraordinary; they want nothing but able leaders who may know how to avoid or overcome thoſe circumſtances that are diſadvantageous to them, to be the beſt, as they are the fineſt, troops in Europe, becauſe in them, more eſpecially, is to be found that native valour which is the firſt element of a ſoldier.

DESCRIPTION *of* MADRID.

MADRID is ſituated in the centre of Spain, and on all ſides almoſt equally diſtant from the ſea. It ſtands higher than any other town, on an equal plain, at ſome diſtance from the river Manzanares. It preſents three principal views, the one toward the road to San Sebaſtian, a ſecond from the heights before the gate of Alcala, and a third from the hill before the port of Segovia. They have all different characters, but the laſt appears to be the fineſt: it is from thence that the city is ſeen in its greateſt extent. To the eaſtward the gardens of the Retiro, the Prado, and the other plantations on the bank of the river, to the weſtward the new palace, the rows of trees along the river, and ſome country-houſes. The eye then purſues the courſe of the Manzanares, with its bridges and canals, and in the diſtance

appear the lofty mountains of Guadarrama covered with ſnow.

Madrid forms an irregular ſquare, of which two ſides look toward the river, and the other two to the country. The town is ſurrounded by a wall of no great thickneſs, but tolerably high, and built of mud. It is eaſy to walk round it in three hours and half. A line drawn from the Peuerta de Fuencarral to that of Toledo divides the city in two parts lengthways, and the diſtance is an hour and a quarter. Another line drawn from the Puerta de Alcala to that of Segovia divides the city tranſverſely, and is a walk of nearly three quarters of an hour. According to the laſt accounts by Lopez, in his Geografia Moderna, the number of inhabitants excepting the garriſon, the hoſpitals, and children amounts to 130,980, occupying 7100 houſes, and it contains 77 churches, 44 monaſteries, and 31 convents. Moſt of the churches and monaſteries are not detached buildings, but adjoining to other edifices.

The old houſes are almoſt all of wood, but the new ones of granite, which is brought from a diſtance of 16 or 18 leagues. The old houſes rarely exceed four ſtories, but the new have five or ſix. The former are decorated with paintings repreſenting bull-fights, dancers, &c. in which the ancient coſtume is diſplayed. The others are quite ſimple, and almoſt all painted yellow. The old windows are high and narrow, the balconies ſmall, the frontiſpieces projecting: but the new are quite the contrary, they are all in the Italian ſtyle; but there is no ſcarcity of images of ſaints, crucifixes, and madonas.

This mixture of old and new buildings is particularly ſtriking in places remarkable for their magnificence or deformity: thus for inſtance in the ſtreet of Alcala, or near the cuſtom-houſe (which is a ſuperb edifice), you will find an old mean building, and oppoſite to it awkward unſightly erections; and in the ſtreet called Strada de la Concepcion are ſeveral magnificent edifices by the ſide of others that reſemble old barracks. The ſtreet of Alcala, the Red de San Luis, the ſtreet of San Hieronimo are undeniably the fineſt and moſt animated, but they are disfigured by many old buildings; the ſtreets of Toledo, Segovia, and the Calle-mayor with its low arcades, conſiſt in great meaſure of old and diſpleaſing buildings, though here and there we find a few new and tolerably regular edifices. In the firſt of theſe ſtreets are even ſome waſte ſpots. The celebrated ſquare of Puerta del Sol is decorated on one ſide by the great and magnificent building of the poſt-office called El Correo, but the two others are full of diſguſting old houſes, two of which were till lately ſhored up, though they are at laſt pulled down; and as for the Plaza-mayor, deſcriptions of which are every where to be found, to admire it we muſt forget the fine ſquares of other capitals. But all compariſons apart, a ſquare cloſed on all ſides,

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dergo the moſt ſummary executions, prove that intrepidity is a national characteriſtic, They are not ſanguinary: if they were, they would be the moſt ferocious people poſſible; they would mutually deſtroy one another; they are more afraid of ſhedding the blood of another than their own. This evinces true courage; for the fear of death is certainly leſs powerful in Britain than in all other countries.

The ſoldiery of this country are as intrepid on land as their ſailors are at ſea Though the ill ſucceſs the former have often had on the continent might induce unreflecting people to think otherwiſe. Courage is not confined to any particular element; ability and experience may contribute to victories at ſea, and the want of them to defeats by land. It is impoſſible that the ſailors of this nation, who rule at ſea, ſhould, when tranſported on ſhore, be able to contend with regular troops. We ſhould rather ſay, that the ſame French who are courageous in brigades, are cowardly at ſea, becauſe the Engliſh are, upon that element, in every reſpect ſuperior: the diſaſters of the Britiſh on the continent ariſe from other cauſes, which we ſhall proceed to point out.

The ancient wars of France, the actions of Crecy, Poiters, and Agincourt, the battle of the Spurs, the War of Succeſſion, thoſe of 1740, and the Seven Years War, prove, throughout the world, that the courage and ſucceſſes of the Engliſh are not limited to ſea-engagements.

The loſs of the poſſeſſions England once held in France, and her union with Scotland, has induced her to carry her views and exertions beyond ſeas: hence her excellent navy, ſo that her army has become but a ſecondary conſideration. Whenever the Britiſh troops have appeared on the continent during the war, it has been in ſmall numbers, comparatively with thoſe of France and Auſtria: obliged to carry on a war in the four quarters of the globe, her troops have been ſcattered, yet the totality is conſiderable.

Thoroughly verſed in naval tactics, they have not (until the cloſe of the late war) had a ſyſtem for an army. The iſolated ſituation, and the parcelling out of their troops, prevent their having any unity or *enſemble*. Few of the ſoldiers who have avoided the dangers of war, eſcape the influence of climate: the army is, therefore, neceſſarily compoſed of recruits.

Moſt Engliſh generals (almoſt every commanding officer indeed), inſtead of conforming to general regulations, follow their own particular ideas and plans, according to their ſeveral geniuſes, acquirements, and prejudices. No miniſter is ſufficiently enlightened, nor perhaps poſſeſſed of that authority which is neceſſary to give uniformity to the different departments of the Britiſh army, to conſtitute a regular and correſponding whole, and to ſurmount thoſe obſtacles which are thrown in the way of

all uniformity of military ſyſtem, by the diſtance and diſtribution of the troops, ſeparated as they are, one from the other, by the whole diameter of the earth.

It is a great diſadvantage not to be able to act together, but to be perpetually reduced to the neceſſity of fighting by detachments. The loſs of Toulon was attributed to their troops, when in fact there were not 3000 fighting men; and, though the Engliſh formed but a part of the army: on the ſame falſe ground of aſſumption they were made reſponſible for the loſs of Holland. Serving in ſmall numbers, or in ſubordinate ſtations, their generals can neither form themſelves or inſpire their troops with confidence, inaſmuch as they are obliged to conform to the views of others for the ſucceſs of their operations; and, indeed, for their own ſafety. A ſtate of dependence deadens courage, extinguiſhes all ſpirit of enterprize, and expoſes the troops to certain defeat, whenever they have the raſhneſs to free themſelves from it. This it was that occaſioned the raiſing the ſiege of Dunkirk.

The employment of mercenaries, and acting with troops of other nations, have alſo been of the greateſt diſadvantage to the Britiſh.

If we except the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, they have been employed in nothing but diſembarkations. This, of all the operations in war, is the moſt difficult and perilous, and been attended with very indifferent ſucceſs. Witneſs North Holland, Ferrol, &c.

In a military life, good faith, honour, and courage, are the principal qualifications; and theſe are eminently conſpicuous in the Britiſh troops. Their military ardour is greater than what is ſeen in any other ſervice: but intereſt with miniſters, and the neceſſity of raiſing money to defray the expences of the different departments of the ſtate, are the firſt means of promotion; they are not, however, always the moſt equitable.

The ſoldiers of the Britiſh army are poſſeſſed of elements to enable them, under a chief of abilities, to be the firſt troops in the world. They neither require brandy nor ſelf-conceit to be brave; their courage is innate; it is a national inſtinct. The officers are men of greater information than all other European officers, becauſe in general education is more attended to in England than elſewhere; they are attached to their profeſſion, and follow it rather from generous motives and military ſpirit, than like mercenaries, from intereſt, but we muſt at the ſame time confeſs, that they want experience.

The Engliſh ſoldiers being, on moſt occaſions, diſperſed in quarters, their ſuperiors cannot have that ſtrict watch over them as if they were united in barracks.

In order that diſcipline may be good, it muſt become habitual, without the ſmalleſt relaxation, even at times when the ſoldier is

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not in fear of being ſeen by his ſuperior. The Engliſh troops want a centre of unity, a pattern of uniformity, and a chief, who will admit of no reforms or ameliorations but what are approved of, and common to all the army. The regiment of guards might be the pattern; but a privileged corps, better paid, and always in garriſon in London, ought to be ſuperior to ordinary regiments.

The Britiſh cavalry, from the beauty, the goodneſs and ſize of its horſes, and the excellence of their equipment, as well as from the boldneſs and qualifications of its riders, poſſeſſes an undoubted ſuperiority over all other troops of that deſcription. In a charge, it is more formidable than any other. A ſimple private, in the Engliſh cavalry, is as well armed, and his horſe as well capariſoned, as the officers and their horſes are in other ſervices.

The Britiſh artillery is ſuperior to all others in the choice of men; their canonneers are well taught, and yield to none in courage and dexterity.

Beſides the regular troops of whom we have already ſpoken, the Engliſh have many militia and volunteer regiments, which occaſionally have nobly offered to carry their ſervices out of the country.

The pay of Britiſh troops is higher than that of any other ſervice, even in proportion to the dearneſs of proviſions. Their mantenance and mien are magnificent and extraordinary; they want nothing but able leaders who may know how to avoid or overcome thoſe circumſtances that are diſadvantageous to them, to be the beſt, as they are the fineſt, troops in Europe, becauſe in them, more eſpecially, is to be found that native valour which is the firſt element of a ſoldier.

DESCRIPTION *of* MADRID.

MADRID is ſituated in the centre of Spain, and on all ſides almoſt equally diſtant from the ſea. It ſtands higher than any other town, on an equal plain, at ſome diſtance from the river Manzanares. It preſents three principal views, the one toward the road to San Sebaſtian, a ſecond from the heights before the gate of Alcala, and a third from the hill before the port of Segovia. They have all different characters, but the laſt appears to be the fineſt: it is from thence that the city is ſeen in its greateſt extent. To the eaſtward the gardens of the Retiro, the Prado, and the other plantations on the bank of the river, to the weſtward the new palace, the rows of trees along the river, and ſome country-houſes. The eye then purſues the courſe of the Manzanares, with its bridges and canals, and in the diſtance

appear the lofty mountains of Guadarrama covered with ſnow.

Madrid forms an irregular ſquare, of which two ſides look toward the river, and the other two to the country. The town is ſurrounded by a wall of no great thickneſs, but tolerably high, and built of mud. It is eaſy to walk round it in three hours and half. A line drawn from the Peuerta de Fuencarral to that of Toledo divides the city in two parts lengthways, and the diſtance is an hour and a quarter. Another line drawn from the Puerta de Alcala to that of Segovia divides the city tranſverſely, and is a walk of nearly three quarters of an hour. According to the laſt accounts by Lopez, in his Geografia Moderna, the number of inhabitants excepting the garriſon, the hoſpitals, and children amounts to 130,980, occupying 7100 houſes, and it contains 77 churches, 44 monaſteries, and 31 convents. Moſt of the churches and monaſteries are not detached buildings, but adjoining to other edifices.

The old houſes are almoſt all of wood, but the new ones of granite, which is brought from a diſtance of 16 or 18 leagues. The old houſes rarely exceed four ſtories, but the new have five or ſix. The former are decorated with paintings repreſenting bull-fights, dancers, &c. in which the ancient coſtume is diſplayed. The others are quite ſimple, and almoſt all painted yellow. The old windows are high and narrow, the balconies ſmall, the frontiſpieces projecting: but the new are quite the contrary, they are all in the Italian ſtyle; but there is no ſcarcity of images of ſaints, crucifixes, and madonas.

This mixture of old and new buildings is particularly ſtriking in places remarkable for their magnificence or deformity: thus for inſtance in the ſtreet of Alcala, or near the cuſtom-houſe (which is a ſuperb edifice), you will find an old mean building, and oppoſite to it awkward unſightly erections; and in the ſtreet called Strada de la Concepcion are ſeveral magnificent edifices by the ſide of others that reſemble old barracks. The ſtreet of Alcala, the Red de San Luis, the ſtreet of San Hieronimo are undeniably the fineſt and moſt animated, but they are disfigured by many old buildings; the ſtreets of Toledo, Segovia, and the Calle-mayor with its low arcades, conſiſt in great meaſure of old and diſpleaſing buildings, though here and there we find a few new and tolerably regular edifices. In the firſt of theſe ſtreets are even ſome waſte ſpots. The celebrated ſquare of Puerta del Sol is decorated on one ſide by the great and magnificent building of the poſt-office called El Correo, but the two others are full of diſguſting old houſes, two of which were till lately ſhored up, though they are at laſt pulled down; and as for the Plaza-mayor, deſcriptions of which are every where to be found, to admire it we muſt forget the fine ſquares of other capitals. But all compariſons apart, a ſquare cloſed on all ſides,

and deſtitute of every proſpect, does not appear to me calculated to embelliſh a great city.

Let us now take a view of one of the moſt animated ſtreets, as for inſtance the Red de San Luis. What a varied crowd! what a confuſion of ſounds; Women in black and veiled, men in long cloaks, water-carriers, fruit-ſellers, magnificent equipages, duſty diligences, light caleſas, waggons drawn by mules and groaning under an enormous weight, a multitude of aſſes with their pack-ſaddles and bells, and herds of goats, with peaſants going from door to door to milk them. Further on blind muſicians ſinging their tornadillas (popular ſongs), and alguazils crying the orders of police, a crowd of gallegos (porters), proceſſions of chaplets, guards following the drum, or confraternities eſcorting a funeral and ſinging pſalms, the tinkling of bells at all the neighbouring churches, and laſtly the ſolemn proceſſion of the venerabile, or hoſt, when the bells of the children of the choir being heard, every one kneels down, all tongues are ſilent, and all hats off, all the carriages ſtop, and the tumultuous maſs ſeems inſtantaneouſly petrified; but two minutes are ſcarcely elapſed before the accuſtomed clangour is renewed.

In the centre of Madrid, a ſpot which is uſed as a place of aſſemblage by all the inhabitants, and as a general rendezvous by all perſons of buſineſs, is the ſquare I have already mentioned, called La Puerta del Sol (or Sun-gate), in which the moſt frequented ſtreets terminate, as the Red de San-Luis, the Calle-mayor, and that of San-Hieronimi.

The public ſquares are uſed throughout Spain as promenades and places of aſſemblage. The ſmall towns and even the villages are not without ſuch an open ſpace, which is generally in front of the church. It is there the Spaniards recreate themſelves after their labours, or enjoy the warmth of the ſun in winter, and even thoſe who ſcarcely ever quit the town regularly reſort there. From this the reader may conceive the appearance of ſuch a ſpot in the centre of the metropolis.

When it ſtrikes eleven, a troop of officers of the guard with brilliant accoutrements, monks in black cloaks, charming women in veils embroidered with gold, holding the arms of their cortejos, and a party-coloured crowd of all kinds wrapped up in their cloaks, pour from every ſtreet to read the advertiſements and poſting-bills (noticias fueltas):—"To-day there will be a ſermon and muſic at the Franſiſcans: there will be an opera and ſuch and ſuch plays. To-morrow there will be a bull-fight, or the novena of San Felipo commences. Loſt yeſterday at the prado, a little girl, and this morning a chaplet. Stolen three days ago ſuch and ſuch a jewel; if it has been taken through want, and if the thief will reſtore it by his confeſſor, he ſhall receive a handſome reward. The day after to-morrow will be ſold by auction a large crucifix, an image of the madona, and a nacimiento

nacimiento (or caſe containing the infant Jeſus, with the two other perſons of the trinity, in wood, plaſter, &c.) This evening the proceſſion of the roſary will ſet out about eight o'clock," &c.

Meanwhile the ſquare is conſtantly filling, ſo that it becomes very difficult to paſs. Here are criers of journals ſtunning the paſſengers with their noiſe, people reading the gazette for a quarto (a farthing), Walloon and Swiſs guards offering goods for ſale, hackney-coaches plying for fares, old clotheſmen, coblers, ſharpers, ſellers of images and cigars, and huckſters of all kinds tormenting the paſſengers; there a numerous circle crowd round an ingenious memorialiſta or notary, a very profitable occupation, and abounding in every ſtreet—for nothing is to be obtained by verbal applications, even to a paſſport, for which a memorialito muſt paſs through an infinity of offices; and there a loto with a dial to be pulled; next to him a juggler with dancing monkies, and farther on goods ſelling by auction; women ogling the paſſengers alſo mingle in the crowd, while capuchins with long beards parade with gravity and ſolemnity. Here you are attacked by a couple of ballad-ſingers, and there annoyed by an importunate beggar; to all which is added the noiſe of carriages and caleſas, and of the neighbouring fountain re-echoing with the loud hallooing voices of the water-carriers.

This place is far more noiſy ſtill on Sundays and holidays, when crowds of people are flocking to the neighbouring churches. It is the faſhion to paſs theſe days in the ſquare, and many a fair who has miſſed her lover at church is ſure to find him here. The groups then crowd upon each other to the very gates of the church, and every one appears in his beſt apparel.

But it ſtrikes one—and the crowd diſappears! The porters range themſelves near the houſes to ſleep the ſieſta, or eat their dinner; all the ſhops are ſhut; at the corners of the ſtreets the huckſters cover their ſtalls and ſtretch themſelves beſide them on the pavement, the place is cleared, the moſt noiſy ſtreets are quite deſerted and dead, and a ſolitary paſſenger is rarely ſeen. But no ſooner do the bells ring for veſpers, than all is life again, and at four o'clock the place is crowded anew.

At this time the ladies of eaſy acceſs iſſue forth from their retreats, ſpreading on all ſides, and no modeſt woman dares to be ſeen abroad without her cortejo or her duenna, and frequently both. The former is the ſame as a cicisbeo or gentleman uſher, whoſe buſineſs it is to eſcort the lady to public places: latterly, however, they are employed more through etiquette than utility, and the cuſtom chiefly prevails among the upper orders. The duenna was formerly a ſevere governeſs or guardian of the wife, paid by the huſband, and frequently choſen from among his relations, but now a mere lady's maid.

At this time come the venders of cool water (aguadores) crying, " Agua freſca! agua freſquita! quien beve? quien quiere? Aora viene de la fuente!" " Cool water, nice cool water! Who drinks? who wants any water, juſt freſh from the fountain?"—Theſe men carry on their ſhoulders a large ſtone pitcher faſtened on with leather thongs, and keep goblets in tin veſſels to drink out of: it is ſold at a farthing the glaſs. Alſo orange-girls (naranjeras) crying, " Naranjas, naranjas! dos por trez quartoz! por tres quartos dos!" Oranges, oranges! two for three farthings, for three farthings two!"—The flower-girls (roſeras), " Tome vm! tome vm! ſenorito, ſenorita! tres por un quarto! que hermoſas! que ricas! el manojo un quarto! que hermoſas yo las tengo." " Take ſome, take ſome, dear Sir! dear Madam! three for a farthing! how beautiful! how rich! a farthing a handful! how beautiful they are!"—The chaiſe-drivers (caleſeros), " Un caleſin, ſenor? quantos aſſientos? tome vm que caleſin y que caballo yo tengo! vamos ſenor! una buelta al canal o adonde vm quiera." " A chaiſe, Sir? how many ſeats? come, Sir! what a chaiſe, and what a horſe are mine! come Sir, a turn to the canal, or wherever you pleaſe!"—The news-venders, " Gazeta nova, gazeta nova! No tengo mas que media dozena. Quien quiere la ultima gazeta? Tome vm la ultima que tengo." " The new gazette, the new gazette! I have only half a dozen left. Who will have the laſt gazette? Take it, Sir, the laſt I have."—And laſtly the beggars, " Senor, una limoſina! por Maria ſantiſſima! una limoſina a eſte pobrecito, que no puede ganar! una limoſina por los dolores de Maria ſantiſſima!" " Sir, your charity! for the love of the holy virgin! your charity to a poor man that cannot work! your charity, by the pains of the holy virgin!"—Then by degrees the various equipages go to the theatres or the Prado, and on all ſides company in chariots, on mules, and on borricos. At length it is twilight, the bells ring for the angelus, the lamps are lighted before the madonas and in the houſes, while the wine ſellers and lemonade ſellers light up their ſhops, and every where are ſeen little tables with French rolls and paper lanterns. " Que ricos! que tiernecitos! que blanditos!" How rich! how freſh! how ſoft!"—The noiſe of the paſſengers, the rumbling of carriages increaſes every moment, and the whole ſquare is full of people. Here guitars and voleros are heard, there a ballad-ſinger ſinging the laſt new ballad and ſtories of men hanged, then a vigorous copper-coloured miſſionary preaching to a penitent populace, while his audience are appointing aſſignations.

(To be continued.)

INTE-

INTERESTING TRIAL.

COURT of EXCHEQUER, GUILDHALL, June 7.

Before Sir ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, Knt. and a Special Jury.

FEMALE SCANDAL.

SEWARD, Spinſter, *v.* WILLIS.

MR. Plomer ſtated, that this was an action brought, not only for the vindication of a young lady's honour, virtue, and character, but to recover damages for an attempt, on the part of the defendant, to deprive her of one of thoſe titles, by one of the moſt wicked calumnies ever uttered. To ſpeak of the importance of character to an Engliſh jury was unneceſſary; they perfectly knew how to appreciate it; but, if character was important to the merchant, how much more ſo was it to a young unmarried female, whoſe hopes of a reſpectable ſettlement in life, by means of marriage, depended upon her preſerving an unſullied reputation.

The plaintiff, in this caſe, was a young lady, as beautiful and accompliſhed as ſhe was virtuous: ſhe reſided with her uncle, at Alton, in Hampſhire, reſpected and admired by all who knew her. It happened, that a Mr. Rawlins, a clergyman, attracted by her beauty and manners, courted her, with the honourable view of obtaining her hand in marriage; ſhe encouraged his addreſſes, and it was generally believed, that their union was on the eve of taking place. The match was, however, ſuddenly broke off, in conſequence of the ſlander uttered by the defendant, Mrs. Willis. This good lady, who was a milliner in the town of Alton, perhaps envious of the good fortune of Miſs Seward, informed a perſon of the name of Lovel, who was the friend of Mr. Rawlins, that Miſs Seward had had a child by a gentleman of the name of Pelton, who had lodged in her father's houſe. She added, that ſhe had the fact from the nurſe, who attended her upon the occaſion, and that ſhe had ſeen Mr. Pelton take indecent liberties and familiarities either in or upon the bed. Mr. Lovel, of courſe, communicated this intelligence to his friend, Mr. Rawlins, who immediately, and very properly, declined fulfilling his promiſe of marriage to the lady, in conſequence of which ſhe had brought this action, to repair the injury ſhe had received by the loſs of her marriage. If Mrs. Willis had any foundation for the ſlander ſhe had uttered to the prejudice of this young lady, ſhe would have an opportunity of ſtating it to the jury. If, on the contrary, ſhe was unable to ſtate any authority or fact, in juſtification of the ſlander, the jury, he truſted, would give ſuch damages as would not only reſtore the plaintiff to her former rank among the virtuous part of ſociety, but puniſh

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the defendant for the licentious abuſe of her tongue at the expence of her neighbours.

It was proved, that this young lady was on the point of being married to the Rev. Mr. Rawlins, even to the purchaſe of the wedding-dreſs; but that the ſolemnization of the nuptials was interrupted by the report circulated by the defendant. It was proved that the defendant had ſaid, that Miſs Seward had had a child, and that ſhe had been ſeen indulging the moſt indecent familiarities with this Mr. Pelton. It was alſo proved, that, when this ſlander had had the effect of breaking off her marriage, the defendant had been applied to give up her authority. She appeared much confuſed; ſhe ſaid ſhe did not know who the nurſe was, and that, if it was not a nurſe who had told her ſo, it muſt have been ſomebody elſe.

Mr. Rawlins was examined, and ſtated, that he had declined marrying the plaintiff, in conſequence of the aſperſion on her character; but, it appeared, he wholly diſbelieved the report; that he ſtill continued his viſits, and that it was his intention to make her his bride, as ſoon as her character ſhould have been cleared by the verdict of a jury.

Several witneſſes were examined to Miſs Seward's character, and, among the reſt, the lady at whoſe boarding ſchool ſhe had been brought up; they all deſcribed her as a young lady of moſt virtuous inclinations, and they were fully perſuaded that the report was a calumny, invented by the defendant to injure her reputation. (It appeared, upon the evidence, that the defendant was a woman in very moderate circumſtances.)

The caſe having been clearly made out on the part of the plaintiff,

Mr. Leſter addreſſed the jury for the defendant. He lamented that the cauſe ſhould have been brought before the preſent tribunal; he could not conceive for what reaſon the witneſſes had been brought up to London, at ſo conſiderable an expence, when the cauſe might have been tried at the aſſizes for the county, where the jury would have been compoſed of perſons who muſt have had better means of being acquainted with the character and conduct of the plaintiff. He obſerved, that it had by no means been clearly made out that the plaintiff had ſuſtained any injury whatever; for it appeared, upon the evidence of Mr. Rawlins, he totally diſbelieved the fact, and had continued his addreſſes to the plaintiff, with a view of making her his wife as ſoon as this cauſe ſhould be over. He regretted that the defendant ſhould have given utterance to what, upon the evidence, now appeared an untruth; but there could be no doubt ſhe had heard, from ſome one whom ſhe could not recollect, that Miſs Seward had indulged in theſe familiarities with Mr. Pelton, which ſhe had aſcribed to her; that a pledge of love had been the conſequence. It could not poſſibly be ſuppoſed that this lady, the defendant,

could have invented ſuch a ſlander, or have circulated it without having previouſly been impreſſed with a conviction that it had ſome foundation; if ſo, ſhe was the more to be pitied, for having herſelf been impoſed upon; he repeated, that Miſs Seward had, in point of fact, ſuſtained no injury whatever, and that neither her friends, nor her intended bridegroom, thought the worſe of her. It appeared the defendant was a woman in very humble circumſtances, and of courſe incapable of paying large damages; he hoped, therefore, that the jury, if they ſhould find it neceſſary to return a verdict for the plaintiff, would give ſuch moderate damages as would not have the effect of entirely ruining the defendant.

The Lord Chief Baron ſummed up the whole of the evidence, obſerving, that this was a caſe of extreme importance to the plaintiff, and that upon the reſult of it depended the happineſs of an amiable young lady, who appeared to him to have been moſt unjuſtly calumniated, in the tendereſt point that could affect an unmarried woman's feelings. True it was, ſhe had not by this foul ſlander loſt the affections of the gentleman who had courted her with a view to making her his partner for life; but the defendant had done all in her power to effect a ſeparation between them, and ſhe had at leaſt ſucceeded in delaying her marriage, and placing her for a conſiderable period in a ſtate of anxiety and diſtreſs of mind; for it was not to be ſuppoſed that a calumny of ſuch a nature could have failed having its influence upon many perſons in the circle of a female's acquaintance, who were often too much diſpoſed to give credit to ſcandalous inſinuations. He thought the conduct of the defendant highly reprehenſible, and much aggravated by the excuſe ſhe had made for it; ſhe had ſaid, that if ſhe had not heard of the circumſtance from the nurſe, ſhe muſt have heard of it from ſomebody-elſe; it was evident, from this obſervation, that ſhe had no ſource of information whatever, except what originated in the invention of her own malignant imagination. It appeared, however, ſhe was a woman in moderate circumſtances; he wiſhed it had been otherwiſe; if it had been ſo, he ſhould have felt it his duty, in a caſe of ſo flagrant a nature, to have directed the jury to have found very ample damages indeed. As it was, he could only recommend the jury to give ſuch damages as would operate to the complete reſtoration of the plaintiff's character, at the ſame time proportioning them to the defendant's ſituation in life, and her means of diſcharging them.

The jury conſulted a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages Fifty Pounds.

We never ſaw a court crowded with ſuch a bevy of beauties as upon this occaſion. The town of Alton is proverbial for its handſome girls, and they all ſeemed to have made it a point to aſſemble to hear the intereſting cauſe of their fair townſwoman.

When

When the verdict was given, they ſhook each other by the hands, and ran out to congratulate Miſs Seward, who was waiting the reſult of the trial with the utmoſt anxiety and ſolicitude.

Remarkable CIRCUMSTANCES *reſpecting* MONKIES.

MONKIES are generally peaceable enough among each other. In extenſive, ſolitary, and fertile places, herds of different ſpecies ſometimes chatter together, but without diſturbance, or any confuſion of the race. When, however, adventurous ſtragglers ſeem deſirous of ſeeking their fortunes in places where another herd is in poſſeſſion, theſe immediately unite to ſuſtain their rights. M. de Maiſonpré, and ſix other Europeans, were witneſſes to a ſingular contention of this nature in the encloſures of the pagodas of Cheringham. A large and ſtrong monkey had ſtolen in, but was ſoon diſcovered. At the firſt cry of alarm many of the males united, and ran to attack the ſtranger. He, though much their ſuperior in ſize and ſtrength, ſaw his danger, and flew to attain the top of a pyramid, eleven ſtories high, whither he was inſtantly followed; but, when arrived at the ſummit of the building, which terminated in a ſmall round dome, he placed himſelf firmly, and taking advantage of his ſituation, ſeized three or four of the moſt hardy, and precipitated them to the bottom. Theſe proofs of his proweſs intimidated the reſt, and after much noiſe they thought proper to retreat. The conqueror remained till evening, and then betook himſelf to a place of ſafety.

Their conduct toward ſuch of their brethren as become captives is very remarkable. If one is chained in their neighbourhood, eſpecially if of the ſociety to which he belonged, they will attempt various means, for ſome time, to procure his liberty: but when their efforts prove ineffectual, and they ſee him daily ſubmit to ſlavery, they will never again, if he ſhould by any chance eſcape, receive him among them, but will fall upon and beat him away without mercy.

Wooburn the Palladium of Proteſtantiſm.

IN Queen Mary's days, (ſays a prebendary of Exon) when the pope ſolicited the queen for a reſtoration of church lands and dignities, it was firſt propoſed to the cabinet council; where the lord of Bedford being preſent, and knowing himſelf greatly concerned, fell into a great paſſion, and, breaking his chaplet of beads from his girdle, flung them into the fire, ſwearing deeply, "that he valued his ſweet abbey of Wooburn more than any fatherly council or commands that could come from Rome." Whereupon, the queen conſidering of what temper others of the nobility might be, was diſcouraged from proſecuting that deſign.

INCENTIVES *to* ORIGINALITY.

IF there is a famine of invention in the land, like Joſeph's brethren, we muſt viſit the remote and rich ancients; but an inventive genius may ſafely ſtay at home: that, like the widow's cruſe, is divinely repleniſhed from within, and affords us a miraculous delight. Whether our genius be ſuch or not, we diligently ſhould enquire, that we may not go a begging with gold in our purſe; for there is a mine in man which muſt be deeply dug, ere we can conjecture its contents. Another often ſees that in us which we ſee not ourſelves; and may there not be that in us which is unſeen by both? That there may, chance often diſcovers, either by a luckily choſen theme, a mighty premium, or a noble ſtroke of emulation of another's glory.

AN ANECDOTE.

THOUGH the ducheſs of Newcaſtle's various literary productions have added a degree of celebrity to her illuſtrious name, yet the delicate manner in which ſhe conferred an obligation upon an indigent author, would in itſelf have been ſufficient to immortalize her fame.

Previous to Mr. Gray's promotion in the univerſity of Cambridge, his circumſtances were extremely confined; and, upon coming up to town, he accompanied an acquaintance to a private ſale of valuable books. Amongſt the number was a caſe filled with a collection of the beſt claſſic authors, which Gray repeatedly looked at, but told his friend, in a low accent, that he was not rich enough to indulge himſelf with the prize.

The ducheſs of Newcaſtle, ſtanding near them, overheard the converſation, and being acquainted with the gentleman to whom it was addreſſed, enquired the name of his friend; and, upon being made acquainted with it, inſtantly bought the book-caſe, which ſhe ſent to Mr. Gray's lodgings, with the following note:

"The ducheſs of Newcaſtle preſents her compliments to Mr. Gray, and requeſts he will do her the honour of accepting a ſmall acknowledgement for the pleaſure ſhe has derived from the peruſal of his Elegy in a Country Church-yard."

A QUESTION, *by W. Soper, of Devonſhire.*

SAILING towards a headland, on which is a light-houſe elevated 270 feet above the ſurface of the water, I ſaw the lights at night juſt appear in the horizon, my eye then being elevated 20 feet above the ſurface of the ſea: How far was I at that time from the light-houſe?

Anſwer, by W. Bickham, Jun. of Aſhburton, to J. O. Zillwood's Charade, inſerted January 31.

ARSMART's the plant you brought to mind,
Which oft in Flora's bower we find.

Anſwer, by P. Gove, of Exeter, to J. Squance's Charade, inſerted April 18.

NATURE now in BLOOM appears,
The FIELDS a vernal aſpect wear;
Each rural ſcene is blithe and gay,
And well deſerves a BLOOMFIELD's lay.

☞ We have received the like anſwer from W. Row, and R. Horſey, jun. of Wellington; T. Adey, of Seldown; J. Whittle, of Upway; T. Webber, jun. of Tiverton; W. Strong, H. Humphreys, Orlando, and R. Holwell, of Exeter; J. Bloomfield, and J. Lewis, of Poole; J. Tremlet, and S. L. Margary, of Newton Abbot; J. O. Zillwood, of Dorcheſter; Thomas Coumbe, of St. German's; and G. Geach, of Wadebridge.

A CHARADE, *by T. Adey.*

A Blow, ye gents. tranſpoſed true,
Will bring my firſt unto your view;
My ſecond's where we all muſt lay
Until the laſt and awful day;
Theſe parts, when join'd, I make no doubt,
A foreign title they'll point out.

A CHARADE, *by E. Penney, of Exeter.*

MY firſt has uſes very good,
And oft is eaten with our food;
My ſecond is a beaſt well-known,
That for a premium's often ſhown;
Then join the two, they'll make appear
A noble's ſeat in Devonſhire.

A CHARADE, *by Paul Ninnis, of St. Auſtell.*

NEEDFUL my firſt, and in moſt houſes found,
Whether genteel or poor the ſame;
My next in gardens oft abounds,
You will it quickly name.
My whole's an anchorage, ye youths of fame,
Where once did ride the ſhip Argus by name.

☞ *The perſon who had the meanneſs to ſend, in his own name, borrowed pieces, has laudably endeavoured to excuſe himſelf to the editor by lying. He declares thoſe pieces were not borrowed, though he knew he copied them from the Weekly Entertainer for 1791.—Another of our correſpondents has lately diſgraced himſelf by a plagiariſm. To prevent being held up to public deriſion, they are deſired not to be guilty of the like again.*

*** *Thoſe of our correſpondents who complain that their productions are not inſerted, have nothing to do but to* excel, *and they may depend on having the preference.*

‖ *The Conſtant Correſpondent at Everſhot is deſired to ſend the ſolution to his queſtion.*

POETRY.

For the Weekly Entertainer.

To DELIA.

LOVELY Delia! dry your tears,
Ceaſe to urge the burſting ſigh;
Bid adieu to all your fears,
Thyrſis ſtill would for you die.

Tho' a parent's ſtern command,
Bids us from each other part,
Still you all his thoughts demand,
Still unrival'd rule his heart.

Think not, virtue's ſelf! he'll prove
Ever to his vows untrue;
No, my Delia, no my love,
Thyrſis lives alone for you.

Interſpers'd with bliſs and woe
Are the various ſcenes of life;
Heaven itſelf, my dear, you know,
Once was viſited by ſtrife.

Patiently ſubmit awhile
To the ſtern decrees of fate;
Soon revers'd 'twill on us ſmile,
Soon enchanting joys create.

Then we'll jointly ſwell the theme,
Praiſing Him who rules above;
Think our ſorrows but a dream,
Yield up all our hearts to love.

Haſte happy hour, with pinion'd vigour haſte,
When ſtars auſpicious to our loves ſhall riſe;
When, deareſt Delia, we ſhall pleaſure taſte,
Pure as the ſource from whence it ſprings—the ſkies.

Plymouth-Dock. FIDELIS.

BILLY BURROWS:

A BALLAD.

[The Incidents ſimple, real, and unexaggerated.]

I Like to queſtion little folk
I meet round village pools,
And aſk them for their mams and dads,
Their paſtimes and their ſchools.

One morn near Hampton Cliffs I ſtray'd,
And there an urchin ſat,
Whoſe ruddy cheek, and ſparkling eye,
Drew my familiar chat.

Far from the village had he ſtroll'd,
Some half a mile or more;
His dreſs was neatneſs, and his face
Sweet information bore.

I hail'd, and aſk'd him where he liv'd?
" You ſee that field of furrows;
" Cloſe by is father's garden gate;
" My name is Billy Burrows.

" John Rawlins is my father's name,
" They Ruth my mother call;
" But other parents once had I,
" Who died when I was ſmall.

" Mother they ſay went to her grave,
" And I was but a baby;
" Yet Father John and Mother Ruth
" To me are good as may be.

" My t'other father went to ſea,
" And fail'd the world around;
" But coming home the ſhip was loſt,
" And he and all were drown'd."

This tale the little urchin told,
Plump, ſenſibly, and plain;
And from my heaving breaſt it drew
Compaſſion's pleaſing pain.

Kind accents ſerv'd to cheer the boy,
With confidence he cried,
" I wiſh you'd nearer bring your
" horſe,
" Let little Billy ride."

" My pretty fellow, I'm but weak,
" And cannot lift thee on."
" Oh! I can get aſtride myſelf—
" Come cloſer to this ſtone."

" But haſt no fear, dear witleſs child
" Of ſtranger ſuch as me?
" I from thy friends may bear thee off,
" Ne'er them again to ſee!"

" I'm not afraid," the flatt'rer cried,
" Well, by your looks, I know,
" You could not hurt a little boy,
" That would behind you go.

" Juſt take me up to yonder down,
" Where Count Du Barry fell;
" Whoſe death I've heard old Father
" John
" Times out of number tell."

" How did he fall? " With one
" Count Rice,
" Thro' cards, or jealous dread,
" He quarrell'd, and went there to
" fight—
" Rice ſhot Du Barry dead!"

" When

" When there, by ſloping down the hill,
" You'll bring me to this ſtone;
" You will not hurt me, for perhaps—
" You've children of your own."

The precious orphan touch'd the chord,
That mans or mars me moſt—
I gave his little hand a ſqueeze—
Then ſome remembrance toſs'd.

Pleas'd with the gift, the grateful boy,
Whene'er I ride that way,
Quits wooden ſpade, and tiny rake,
And play-mates all ſo gay;

He runs, and by his artleſs words
Brings quickly to my mind,
I ſaid when next I came that way
I'd Billy take behind.

To ev'ry queſtion which I put,
He finds a ſmart reply,
He draws an intereſt to my heart,
A moiſture to mine eye:

For his loſt father well I knew—
He gave a truant lad,
Who fled his widow'd mother's home,
Such refuge as he had.

He foſter'd, chid, and then reſtor'd,
The little wandering elf;
When offer'd recompenſe he ſaid—
" The deed repays itſelf."

Theſe words from one of lowly ſtate
Beſpoke a feeling mind.
Oh! may this orphan boy of his
Meet ev'ry one as kind!

Go, reader, bend thy wandering feet
'Mid Hampton Cliffs and furrows,
And there, perchance, thou too may'ſt meet
Poor, pretty Billy Burrows.

W. MEYLER.

Bath, May 18, 1803.

For the Weekly Entertainer.

The INVOCATION.

HASTE, my fair, and o'er the plains,
Let us, chearful, bend our way,
Now the thruſh and linnet's ſtrains
With ſweet muſic wake the day.

Now upon the whiten'd thorn,
Glittering dew-drops pendant ſhine;
While Aurora gilds the morn,
With her roſeate tints divine.

Haſten while the fragrant bowers
Shine in tints of vernal dye;
Now in bloom the lovely flowers
Illume the ſcene, and pleaſe the eye.

Where the fleecy flocks are feeding,
And the lambkins ſport and play;
Now each rural ſcene is pleaſing,
Come, fair Nancy, haſte away.

Let us view the charms of nature,
Hear the muſic of the grove;
Mark the bliſs of every creature,
That thro' fields or foreſts rove.

There inhale the morning air,
Now mild zephyrs gently play;
Haſten Nancy, lovely fair!
To thoſe ſcenes come haſte away.

Exeter. P. GOVE.

The COTTAGE GIRL.

SHALL Roſa laugh or Roſa cry?
She does them both, yet knows not why;
Unleſs, dear Lubin, 'tis to tell
How kind you treat the cottage girl.

The vine you prun'd, the bird you gave,
Now grows ſo fine, now ſings ſo brave;
Theſe, theſe, Oh Lubin, thrive ſo well,
They prove you love the cottage girl.

When oft beneath our lonely thatch,
I've penſive mus'd, you've rais'd the latch;
How then my little breaſt did ſwell,
How bluſh'd the humble cottage girl!

Each morn the buſy wheel I ply,
While fancy paints thee ſitting by;
Then, as the ſpindle round I twirl,
How happy feels your cottage girl.

My uſual taſk I thus beguile,
And ſtill of Lubin think the while;
Until the dews the graſs impearl,
Then homeward hies the cottage girl.

If fortune, in ſome happier hour,
On me ſome kinder gifts ſhould ſhow'r,
Again with hopes my breaſt would ſwell
For thee, and for the cottage girl.

If you, dear youth, ſhould then incline
To call poor little Roſa thine,
With joy ſhall ring each village bell,
When Lubin weds his cottage girl.

Written to a Swiſs Lady before the late Revolution.

CHARMING ſex! whoſe wit and beauty
Love attends with pleaſing duty;
Envy not the rugged Swiſs,
Who rejects and braves the kiſs;
Let him ſtill be cold and free;
Mine the chain—but held by thee.